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COURTS:
 CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October.
 COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
 PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.
OFFICERS:
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CHURCHES:
 M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, W. T. NEEF, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. At Graniteville, 30 and 31 Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting Thursday, 3 P. M.
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton. D. A. WILSON, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., except the 5th Sabbath A. M. and 1st and 3d Sabbath P. M., which are given to Graniteville. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.
 EP. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton. CHAS. G. DAVIS, Rector. Services first and third Sundays each month, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Second Sunday, services at De Soto; Fourth Sunday, services at Crystal City.
 BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob street.
 M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. H. CLAY FLEENOR, Pastor.
 CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. PASTOR, P. J. H. HIGH Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction at the Blessed Sacrament at 5 o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
 LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. ROBERT SMUCKAL, Pastor.
 A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. A. ANATHY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:
 IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. AUGUST BIERKE, N. G. FRANK DINGER, Secretary.
 Ironton Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. TUOS. BRAND, C. F. FRANK DINGER, Secretary.
 STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 138, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. C. R. PECK, Secretary.
 MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8 P. M. SHEPHERD, M. E. H. P. FRANK DINGER, Secretary.
 VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate Wednesday evenings. W. T. GAY, D. W. B. NEWMAN, Reporter.
 EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.
 PILOT KNOB. PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Iron County Hall.
 PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 159, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
 PILOT KNOB MIXED LODGE, VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION. WM. SEARLE, President. THEO. TONNELLE, Secretary.
 IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President. VILF. EPPINGER, Secretary.
 PILOT KNOB LODGE, AND ORDER LEAGUE. JOSEPH PRICE, President. THEO. TONNELLE, Secretary.
 IRON MOUNTAIN. IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or after the full moon. JNO. WEBB, W. M. M. SMITH, Secretary.
 IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 290, I. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
 IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.
 BELLEVUE. MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night or preceding full moon. A. J. HARRALL, W. M. PHOEBE LODGE, No. 320, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.

Boatmen's SAVING BANK
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IRONTON
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 Commercial Travelers, Tourists and Pleasure Parties, furnished Horses and Vehicles at reasonable charges.
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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance. VOLUME XXI. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887. NUMBER 14.

THE HEADQUARTERS! BARNHOUSE.
CITY GROCERY.
 Confectionery and Restaurant.
 South Side Courthouse St.
 IRONTON.
 A Complete Line of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries.
 Also, Fresh Confectionery, consisting of
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RESTAURANT GOODS,
 Consisting of Canned Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit, in Great Varieties, Dried Beef, Sausages, Etc.
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LUNCHES AND WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
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See Us!
 STOPPING WITH
BUCKMAN
 Where you can get the
BEST AND PRETTIEST PICTURES
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SOUTHEAST MISSOURI
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 All Work Guaranteed or Money Refunded!

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 Monuments, Tombstones, Mantels and everything in the Marble and Granite Line furnished on short notice. Designs and photographs can be seen at L. J. Giovanoni's, Undertaker, who is our agent at Ironton. Mo. Iron fencing, of the Roger Iron Fence Co.'s make, for cemetery lots.

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 Give us a trial, and we guarantee satisfaction. We compete with St. Louis prices. [45-4f.] **BALDWIN BROS.,** Ironton, Mo.

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 Connections made in Union Depot at St. Louis with through trains Express Trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and all principal Eastern cities.
VERY LOW RATES TO ALL CALIFORNIA POINTS
 Only One Change of Cars to San Francisco!
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 For tickets, sleeping car berths and further information, apply to Company's nearest agent.
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ARCADIA COLLEGE
 AND
ACADEMY
 OF THE
Ursuline Sisters
 The system of education pursued in this institution is designed to develop the moral, intellectual and physical powers of the pupils; to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.
 Pupils of all denominations are equally received—all interference with their convictions being carefully avoided.
TERMS:
 Board, Washing of Clothes, Tuition in English, and all kinds of Useful and Ornamental Needle Work, per Session of Five Months, are \$80.00, payable in advance. Terms for instruction in Music, Foreign Language, Drawing and Painting can be had by applying as below.
 Attached to the Academy, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a **SELECT DAY SCHOOL** in which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted. Terms in the Day School will be, for the present, One Dollar per Month.
 In the Day School boys fourteen years of age and under will be received.
 Prospective, and other information, may be had by applying in person or by letter to **MOTHER MARIAN**, Superior of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters, Arcadia, Iron County, Mo.

BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CALEDONIA, MO.
 is a first-class school for both sexes.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT
 Unsurpassed in the West. 88 boarding students, and 55 Music pupils, enrolled last year.
GIRLS' BOARDING DEPARTMENT
 under charge of Mrs. J. H. Headlee.
 Thorough **COMMERCIAL COURSE**
 at only \$5.00 per term extra.
 Total expense of board, washing and tuition, only \$163.00 per year.
 Next session opens Sept. 1st, 1888.
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IRONTON, MO.
 WILL practice in the various Courts, and attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care.
DR. A. S. PRINCE,
DENTIST,
 Ironton, Missouri.
 TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.
H. W. COLLINS'
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE
 IRONTON, MO.
 NOTICE TO PICNICERS AND EXCURSIONISTS
 Hacks, Spring Wagons, Single and Double Buggies, Three-Seated Carriages and two-Seated Carriages, with competent drivers; also, the best of Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen can be had at REASONABLE RATES.

Final Settlement.
 Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of George Gibson, deceased, that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, to be held at the Court House in Ironton, Iron County, Mo., on the first Monday in November next—name being the 7th day of November, A. D. 1887.
 J. T. AKE, Administrator.

Final Settlement.
 Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Henry Richter, deceased, that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, to be held at the Court House in Ironton, Iron County, Mo., on the first Monday in November next—same being the 7th day of November, A. D. 1887.
 FREDERICK RICHTER, Administrator.

Corn Report for September, 1887.
 The prospects in July for a large corn crop have not been excellent since 1880. Condition then lacked scarcely more than two points of the standard of full development. In a single month the reduction of the crop expectations was equivalent to at least 350,000,000 bushels. There was a fall to 80.5 per cent. of standard crop, caused by one of the most widespread drouths ever known—taking in nearly all of the so-called corn growing states—and a drouth of greatest severity, accompanied with that greatest of curses: chinchbugs. A drouth is not so much to be feared as those bugs. There is no known remedy. Although corn is grown in every state in the union, yet the states comprising the corn belt real, are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, the center, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. These eleven states produce

nearly all the corn for export, and when we receive next month's report, it may still reduce the per cent.
WHEAT—There is very little change in the condition of the wheat crop. Last year's crop was 87.8 of a full crop. This present year's crop shows 82.5—eight bushels less than last year: 1886.
POTATOES—There has been a very heavy decline in the condition of potatoes during the past month, the crop having encountered unfavorable conditions in every state where potatoes are grown. The present general average is 67.3, a falling off of nearly 14 points since August 1st, when it stood 80.8. This is by far the poorest prospect—but one, in 1881—for the last twenty years; and the end is not yet, for in some of the eastern states they have had as much too much wet as the west has too little. Some correspondents report a strong tendency to rot, and growers digging before ripe in hopes to save some of the crop.
APPLES—The apple crop will be short in every state where extensively grown. Prospects have been unfavorable from the beginning of the season, and condition has steadily declined at each report. Only in New England and New York was there at any time a prospect of even a medium crop and there condition has seriously fallen off. Where there was a slight prospect of a crop the insects and drouth and rot have thinned the crop, so that some states will just have enough left for home use. Yet there will be no famine, for the means of communication are so great that what is to spare in one section can easily be taken where there is a scarcity.
 The above is taken from the printed report, Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., No. 44, New Series.
 T. P. RUSSELL, A. R., Iron County.

That Bible in the Concrete.
 In closing my lecture on controversial topics it will not be necessary to advance much new matter.
 The bible wrought into the life of a man is what God demands. Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God, and the just shall live by his faith.
 It is that every real Christian desires. When the Apostle Paul stood gazing into Heaven's gates he said, I am crucified with Christ yet nevertheless I live, yet it is not I that live but Christ that liveth in me. And the life that I live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me, even gave himself for me. Then is the bible concentrated and wrought into the life of a man. Summing up let it be said that in reading the bible in the school the literary character of the book only is considered. The faith that arises from that phase of the bible is merely an intellectual exercise which does not control the passions, emotions, affections and desires. In short it is the faith of devils who believe and tremble. This view is not only self-consistent and clear, but it is sustained by the character of the people who endorse my opponent.
 It is true that the idea of the bible in the life of a man will place the man who holds it directly across the road of all our modern Christianity. That is the best place to be found.
 One result of this discussion is the complication of races. I risked my life for two years and a half in a black regiment in the Federal army in order that my opponent and his people might untrammelled discuss and act upon any question on a parity with me, and I only exercise the right to ask him which way are you going? Accepting him as the exponent of his people, the state of the case seems about this: Compared with his predecessor, Mr. J. W. Jackson, he has more tinsel and less gold, more brilliancy and less brains, less breadth of comprehension of the great interests of humanity. Mr. Jackson seems to have led his people in the right direction, so far as they were prepared to go, and his successor heads a reaction. Read again "The Cotton Saturday Night." The great need of our civilization is the mother at home. J. G. S. is not far from the Kingdom of G. d.

My next article will be on the science of medicine. **THOMAS CALAHAN,** Edge Hill, Mo.
ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.
A MISSION QUESTION.
Ed. Register—It is not strange that many different questions arise in the management of the churches, as well as individuals, who are converted from idolatry.
 One which has lately been brought to the attention of your correspondent is this: How far shall any financial aid be rendered to any who espouse the Christian religion? It is a fact that when a heathen leaves the religion of his fathers and his people, he is often ostracized and cut off from all means of former livelihood, so that the poor convert is left to want and starvation. If he is helped, then he is reproached with selling himself for Christian money. If he is helped too much, there may be danger of causing the poor convert to think that he will be cared for independently of his own exertions. That would never do. Upon the other hand, there should be some aid given, as in apostolic days.

This question has bothered all the churches, and is not fully removed from them yet. Again, when a convert is employed as a minister or an assistant, the question of remuneration arises again. If well paid he is met by the reproach from his old friends and associates that he has hired himself out to destroy the religion of his country and fathers. Of course, this would be a great block in the way of his success among his people. The native preachers have felt the force of this argument often, and have been at their wits' end how to act.
 It was difficult for them to live without aid; and it is embarrassing to receive money from the missionary society of this foreign and Christian church. A notable example of this is seen in the case of a professor in the Calcutta State University, who was converted and at once began to speak in favor of the Christian religion.
 He received a salary equivalent to \$5000. That he would lose if he gave up his position. To make his position still more embarrassing, his father told him if he would be a Christian he never wanted to see his face again and that he would disinherit him, which means much in India. The converted professor was true to Christ and his religion and church. He left all and followed Christ into poverty and reproach. He was and is a man of great power and gave himself fully to the work of the Christian ministry. He looks for labor and hardships all through life.
 He exhorts his churches to decline, as far as possible, all financial aid, and practices it among his people. If he hungers or is naked like the great apostle to the Gentiles, he rejoices in it and preaches on in hope.

If all were as well informed as this man, and as full of true Godliness, there would not be much trouble in the settlement of this question. Yet, as it is, the church and cause of Christ is making headway in the solution of this question.
 Let all lovers of God and missions be assured that the society and foreign missionaries and converts are doing all they can to solve this question for the glory of God and the salvation of the heathen world.
 This is only one of the many formidable difficulties that confront the church in her work of carrying the gospel to the heathen world. The gospel does and is rising superior to all opposition—the best proof that it is divine and not human in its origin and efficiency. The gospel of the Nazarene has accomplished what emperors and armies have never been able to accomplish. More than that, it will yet bring to pass that which never has been since the fall of Adam. The worship of the true God shall be established among all men and nations.
 I am glad the REGISTER is so willing to do its part in this great work, and your correspondent gladly helps it what he can, amid his other pressing duties.
 St. Louis, Oct. 5th, 1887.

Reform Needed.
 The public school system of Missouri has been more generally discussed the last two months than ever before, and the probabilities are that a great many frauds will be exposed and evils eventually corrected as a result of so much interest. In dealing with public schools two classes of people must be watched. One class, and the most dangerous, is opposed to public schools, and the other wants everything turned into public schools. Men who naturally hate public schools now have an opportunity of coming in under the cloak of correcting certain evils and wage war on the entire system.
 It is safe to say that the free public schools will exist in this country just as long as the government itself exists. But this will not prevent reforms where reforms are necessary. The tendency now in large cities to build up an aristocratic contingent to the public schools at the public expense and to the detriment of lower branches is so plain an evil that it must be condemned. Read the following from the St. Louis Republican:
 "The school board ascertains that it can lease building accommodations for the school for each year at a cost of less than \$2,000 per annum. Pupils can be made just as comfortable, and can be taught just as much in the building for which this money will pay as in any other, yet the sum does not represent 2 per cent. of the cost of the bare foundation walls of the Grand avenue palace which the Russellites are endeavoring to saddle upon the taxpayers of St. Louis. When it is remembered that the city is greatly in need of buildings for the accommodation of lower grade pupils, these facts and figures constitute a grave indictment against the men who voted for the high school job."

The job referred to by the Republican is a high school building to cost \$500,000 or more, which will be used for teaching the children foreign languages, painting, drawing, music, etc. And to make bad matters worse, the lower branches of study will be neglected in order to keep up the higher branches. Examples of this kind constitute a complaint such as cannot be overlooked. It is a notorious fact that the school board of St. Louis used money last winter to lobby in the legislature against the passage of bills which would prevent them from squandering taxes in putting up palatial high school buildings. But the evils which have attached themselves to the public schools of Missouri do not all belong to St. Louis by any means. We find them everywhere except in the rural districts.
 Cowardice has permitted a growth of these evils untrained, and goes at such an extent has demagoguery figured in the public schools that almost any fraud can be committed in the name of education and go unrebuked. If some one would propose to teach horse stealing in the schools, the demagogues, quacks and frauds generally would be afraid to oppose it lest they should be called enemies of the public schools.
 We consider it to be just as much the duty of friends of public schools to oppose practices which must eventually bring the system into disrepute as to combat the deadly enemies of free schools. The man who insists that the public schools must be maintained solely for the purpose of giving education is not an enemy to the free school system, because he declares a principle which must eventually be adopted. Ample opportunity is given to the student to obtain a classic education in the colleges, universities, seminaries, etc.
 The idea that a public school must be a soup house for every body, everything is antagonistic to our government. It has the smell of kindergartens and monochory, inasmuch as it means that the government must run the people in place of the people. These ideas must be separated in the United States and the European plan of government expunged from the political schools.—Jefferson City Tribune.

JOB-WORK.
 The REGISTER'S facilities for doing job-work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri and we turn out the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

Educational Column.
 JOHN B. SCOTT, Editor.
 Upon the request of some of the teachers and patrons of our schools, we shall endeavor to give weekly some thoughts on educational topics. We shall strive to avoid the speculative and write only that which is orthodox in the science of pedagogy.
HISTORY AS A READER.
 We believe the U. S. History is used largely in this county as a reader. This is one of the teacher's sine of commission. To teach reading successfully we must have variety in our reading exercises—the humorous composition, the pathetic, the matter-of-fact, the narrative style, the oratorical, &c. This we have not in history. Should teachers have time, it might be well enough to have pupils read over the lessons in history to be recited, to ascertain their ability to pronounce words, to comprehend the meaning of subject matter, &c., but if you have been using it as a reader, pray do it no longer.
 THE DICTIONARY AS A SPELLER.
 We suppose the dictionary is used in our county considerably as a speller, as we found it in use in Ironton when taking charge of the school, and also find it in Bellevue filling the same place. The use of this book as a speller is a serious mistake in any grade. It was not the design of the lexicographer that his book should be used as a speller, hence comparatively few of the words in any spelling lesson would be practical. This is especially so, inasmuch as the words are arranged alphabetically, necessitating the pupil to spend much time on words of one class. The dictionary should be in the hands of every pupil, from the third reader to the highest grade, but not as a speller.

Note what the Missouri Journal of Education says about Normal Institutes: "We are glad to note the fact that many of the County Commissioners recognize the value of the institute work to their teachers in a substantial way. They allow a certain per cent. increase of grades for each week's attendance. We do not think this should be an inducement to attend (for the opportunity of better preparation should be the motive in attending) but rather think it a matter of right and principle. Interest in school work shows itself by attendance of institutes, and the very fact of such interest is evidence of the earnestness of the teacher for better equipment. This desire is the basis of intelligent enthusiasm—the element that measures teaching power." As the teachers of Iron county know, we have allowed no increase on their grades for attending Normal Institutes, but we recognize the propriety of it, and shall act accordingly. It is our intention to have a "rousing" Normal next summer, and to have a member of the Southeast Missouri Normal School faculty to do at least half the work. This year seven applicants for certificates failed in their examinations and there is at least this number, now holding certificates, who will fail next year, unless they make considerable advancement. I take this opportunity to give due warning.

PENMANSHIP
 is much neglected in our schools. We know and hear of pupils in the fourth reader grade who can not write. This is one of the teacher's sine of omission. The child should begin penmanship when he enters school. Before he is through with the first reader he should be able to take his slate or go to the blackboard and write his spelling lesson as the teacher dictates it. It will not be the best course to put pen and ink into the hand of the little ones. The third reader grade should use pen and ink and the second reader might do so if the teacher knew how to properly teach this. Beginning with next week's issue we shall give a few short articles on how to teach this subject, for we know that it is the subject least understood among all enumerated by the school law.
 FOR SALE—A Good Milch Cow. Price, \$25. Apply at this office.